

of the late Convention in such cases, and told the House plainly that they were none too good to follow the example of rascally set them by the late "so-called" Constitutional Convention.

[Seymour here amended his resolution, but the Reporter could not catch its substance.]

Mr. Durham moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the motion lost by a vote of 27, nays 58. (Party vote.)

Mr. Durham then moved the indefinite postponement of the matter and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

The call was sustained and the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 27, nays 61.

Mr. Jarvis offered the following substitute: Resolved, That the committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire into the case of any sitting member of this House, who is alleged by any member of the House to be guilty of any crime, and report the result of the same to the House.

24. That the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of the same to the House.

The previous question (ag-lay) being moved by Seymour, Mr. Jarvis was only without a minute to show that his substitute applied alike to all members of the House. Mr. J. said it had been stated that others on this floor were under the ban. Let the action of the House to-day have the same effect upon all, and he would cheerfully support it, but he would protest against the passing of the original proposition because it did not have that effect.

Mr. Durham moved that the matter be postponed until the 31st day in November next, as this matter had been sprung upon Mr. Harris, and he was not prepared to take any notice being given him, and that, as it had been determined to adjourn on the 10th of next month, in justice to Mr. Harris, time should be given him to defend himself.

Seymour (from somewhere "up North") insisted that the motion to postpone was out of order, as he had called the previous question.

Mr. Durham contended that a motion to postpone to a day certain took precedence of the previous question, and called attention to the ruling in the Senate.

The Chair ruled adversely to Mr. Durham!!

The call for the previous question was sustained, and the question recurred upon Mr. Jarvis's substitute.

The yeas and nays being called upon the question, resulted yeas 42, nays 45, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Armstrong, Boddie, Barnett, Barnes, Banner, Clayton, of Chowan, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry, negro, Caverton, negro, Davis, Durham, negro, Edwards, Gilson, Gilchrist, Hodnett, High, Hinson, Hawkins, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelley, of Davis, Long, of Caswell, Long, of Chatham, Lacey, negro, Madison, Nicholas, P. Parker, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Martin, Sinclair, Short, Shaw, Thompson, of Wilkes, negro, Whitely, White and Williams.

NAVS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Carson, Cherry, negro, Crawford, negro, Davidson, Edington, Foster, Gahagan, Ginter, Goble, Hutchings, negro, Harris, of Wake, negro, Hodge, negro, Hodges, negro, Justice, of Moore, Laidlaw, negro, Morris, Morris, negro, McGinnis, Pick, Proctor, Pearson, Robinson, negro, Rhodes, Rhodes, Rhodes, Seymour, Stevens, Sykes, negro, Siegriest, Vestal, Wilson, Wiewald and Walpole.

[BY THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

Seymour's resolution was then adopted. (An infamous proceeding without doubt.)

A communication from Hon. Chas. Manly was received and ordered to be printed.

A bill from the Senate, in relation to the Chatham R. R. Co., was taken up and referred.

By Seymour: A bill in relation to holding Courts in the city of Newbern. Referred.

Mr. Barnett, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill in regard to the representation of stock owned by the State in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules and take up House bill No. 80, which defines the duties of Superior Court Clerks. Carried.

Mr. Bowman, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported various amendments which were adopted, and, after a good deal of discussion, the bill passed its final reading.

The bill specifying the time of holding Courts in different counties was taken up and, after a long discussion and some few amendments, passed as reported by the committee.

Mr. Pon called up the bill regulating the admission of Attorneys to the bar. The bill was taken up and passed its second reading.

Upon being placed upon its third reading, Mr. Durham opposed it on the ground that it was calculated to lower the dignity of the profession.

The bill, however, passed its third reading.

On motion of Laidlaw (c. b.) the rules were suspended, and the bill allowing the air-line Railroad of South Carolina to extend their road within the limits of this State (Charlotte, W. & N. C.) was taken up.

Foster (who Sinclair called a "vinegar cask" and "mummy doctor") wanted the bill printed, but it was objected to.

After some little debate the bill passed its several readings.

After some further unimportant business the House, on motion of Mr. Sinclair, adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Welker, Senator from Guilford.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Blythe: A petition from the President and others connected with Judson Female College, asking that the charter of said Institution may be amended so that disqualified members of the Board may be removed. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bill providing for the abatement of the poll or capitation tax in the county of Montgomery; reported adversely.

Mr. Street, from the joint committee on Salaries and Fees, presented the majority and minority reports.

The majority report provides as follows:

The salary for the Governor, \$4,000 per annum.

Supreme Court Judges, \$3,250.

Superior Court Judges, \$3,000.

Secretary of State, \$2,500 and fees.

Treasurer of State, \$3,000.

Auditor, \$150 per month until his annual salary shall have been determined by law.

Superintendent of Public Works, \$175 per month until his salary shall have been determined by law, and traveling expenses.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$2,500 and traveling expenses.

State Secretary to the Governor, \$300, besides his fees.

Chief and Assistant Clerks of Secretary of State, \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively.

Chief and Disbursing Clerks of Treasurer, \$1,500 and \$1,200 respectively.

Clerk of Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$600, all of which salaries shall be paid quarterly, on a warrant drawn by the Governor.

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Mr. Durham said that books had been bought several times by the Legislature upon this subject, but no good had ever accrued from such purchase.

The motion to suspend was put and lost, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Sinclair introduced a bill in reference to the repairing of public roads and other public works by prisoners in the various county jails and other places of confinement, and, on his motion, the bill was ordered to be printed.

Laidlaw moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill in regard to extending the Chatham Railroad. Carried.

After a great deal of debate on the part of some Radicals, Proctor, (H. B. M.), moved to amend by striking out the words "by survey." Lost.

The bill, after some discussion, passed its several readings.

Old Major Downing, (wide awake on the money question), from the Committee of conference on per diem and mileage, offered a report, fixing the per diem of the presiding officers at \$10, clerks and members at \$7, doorkeepers \$6, and 20 cents mileage.

The report was concurred in.

Leary (negro) called up the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days.

The question recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Bowman, some days ago, prohibiting the sale of it during the sitting of the Superior Court.

Seymour said he was opposed to proscribe (1) laws, but as the gentleman from Mitchell, (Bowman), had given so many good and forcible reasons why the amendment should be adopted, he (Seymour) would compromise by restricting the operations of the amendment to towns, with less than one thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Bowman would not accept.

Seymour then opposed the amendment.

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend by prohibiting the sale of liquor within five miles of the City of Raleigh, during the session of the Legislature.

Harris, of Wake, (negro), moved to refer to a Special Committee of three.

Mr. Pon favored the bill as originally reported, but opposed the amendment.

Hutchings (negro) said that this was a *seems* matter. He wanted to see this State like what he saw in Maine. This dusky individual went on to relate how he saw, in a town in that State, a large whisky barrel elevated upon a pole with the bung open, plainly intimating that no liquor was to be obtained.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, putting a whisky barrel on top of the flag-staff on the Capitol, with the bung down. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, sought to be favored, but not by a large crowd.

Old Major D. (temperate old fellow) offered an amendment, excepting towns of a population of 1,000. Lost.

The question occurred upon Mr. Jarvis's amendment, which was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Bowman's amendment was put to a vote and lost—yeas 22, nays 53.

Without further action, the House adjourned from labor to refreshments.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

An Armed Militia—Pool, the Sealawag, Abbott, the Carpet-Bagger, and Holden, the Infamous—Extraordinary "Religious" Services in the Capitol—Ex-Congress Captain as a Loll Preacher—A Savage Medley of Hurling, Hyperboly and Petty—A Loud Church and Congress—More Proscriptions—Adjournment of the Legislature—The Democratic Convention—Extravagance of the Legislature, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, August 4, 1868.

Dear Journal—I believe that nothing whatever, worth chronicling, has transpired in Legislative matters since my last letter. It was confidently expected that the police inquiry would have been up in the House on yesterday. Pool, you are already advised, is here, and Abbott, the carpet-bag Senator from New Hampshire, arrived on Saturday. A caucus of course, was held on Saturday night, and it is said that both Abbott and Pool earnestly advocated an armed militia, standing army, or police force, to put down the Democrats and Conservatives, and prevent their carrying the electoral vote of the State for Seymour and Blair. It is further reported and believed that their infamous and malignant counsels were effectual, and that it was resolved by the majority of those present to bring on war rather than lose the State. To-day the bill will come up, and an angry and excited debate is anticipated. I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that it will pass the House, but that it cannot succeed in the Senate, unless in a considerably modified form. Holden's anxiety for its passage is described as fearfully intense. With the reins of power in his hands, surrounded by menial and abject official underlings, with all the patronage of the State at his command, he still looks frightened and nervous, and is actually said to live in perpetual apprehension of personal harm. "Uncle lies the head that wears (such) a crown," and "conscience makes cowards of us all."—Trite apprehensions, signally illustrated in the case of this bad, designing man!

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Stevens moved to suspend the rules and adopt.

Mr. Sinclair said he would be very glad to encourage the work, but the necessities of the people compel us to economize.—He opposed the motion to suspend the rules, and moved to place the bill on Calendar.

Seymour never had heard of the work until yesterday. He refused the suggestion of the rules, as they had agreed to adjourn on the 10th, and, unless dispatch was used, it would be impossible for them to get through their business.

Mr. Short concurred with Mr. Sinclair. He thought the various histories of the State would furnish all the necessary knowledge upon the subject. He was opposed to the whole thing.

Mr. Hodnett said that such a measure was in perfect keeping with the policy of the Republican party on this floor, in the reckless and extravagant expenditure of money wrung from an already overburdened people. The State had been surveyed time and again, and sufficient information could be obtained from them. The immigration to the State of farmers, sober mechanics, and other useful men, is pre-

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## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Seymour's Acceptance of the Nomination for the Presidency.

New York, Aug. 5.—Seymour Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination by the Democratic Convention, in which he says it was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and he finds himself unable to resist its pressure.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention accord with his views.

He delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country.

The Congressional party not only allied itself with the military power which is to be brought to bear directly upon the election in many of the States, but they have also secured the support of the avowed purpose of making and laws to shall see in view of the election soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken so menacing an attitude toward elections. Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors. He says the first step has been taken to destroy the right of suffrage. He refers to the demands of the gallies. Men are admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim without military protection. They owe their seats to the disorder at the South, and that very fact prompts them to keep it in anarchy. In vain have the wisest Republicans protested against this policy. There is hardly an able man who helped build up the Republican organization, who has not within the past three years warned it against excesses, while many have been driven from its ranks. Personally, the Presidential office has no attractions for him.—During the war he had given sixteen hundred commissions to officers of the army, and knew the largest meeting of the gallies and ever held endorsed the action of the Convention. He does not doubt a triumph which will bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

General Canby Relinquishes the Command of the Second Military District.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., August 5.—P. M. General Canby issued an order to-day officially relinquishing the command of the Second Military District.

From Washington, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—P. M. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' condition is not critical.

The President will not leave the city under ten days.

The receipts of revenue to-day reach seven hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars.

Many important Executive matters are in abeyance for Mr. Everts' return.

Secretary Welles and staff are inspecting the navy yards.

Mr. Stevenson's majority for the Kentucky Governorship will exceed 50,000.

Secretary McCulloch and Gen. Rousseau visited the President to-day.

The public debt statement will be issued on Saturday.

The General of the Armies has recommended the remission of the remainder of the sentence, and the release from imprisonment of all persons now in confinement under sentences of military commissions organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress in the States in which the said acts have ceased to be operative.

There are over five hundred applicants for the twenty-five Superintendents created by the new tax bill.

The Treasury Department gives no intimation of what the debt statement will show. It is stated that its promulgation is delayed on account of serious errors in its computations.

The following is a well authenticated Cabinet secret: Secretary Browning led off, declaring himself for Seymour and Blair, following his remarks by an assertion that there should be harmony in the Cabinet.

Secretary Welles and McCulloch followed in the same strain, not, however, so forcibly, urging changes in the Cabinet unless Seward, Everts, Randall and Schofield, who are absent, act in concert with the President.

New York Market.

New York, August 6.—Noon. Money easy at 92 1/2 cent. Gold 141 1/2. Sterling Exchange 110. Five-twentieths, 62, coupons, 111, 114. Do. 108. Ten-forties 109. Virginia, new, 63. Tennessee, ex-coupons, 63. Flour 15 cents better. Wheat 3 3/8 cents. Corn 1 cent better. Mess Pork 11 1/2 cents. Cotton 11 1/2 cents. Spirits Turpentine 81 1/2 cents. Lard 11 1/2 cents. Rosin 11 1/2 cents. Freights 1